

New York Tribune

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1912.

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have in a bill appropriating money for dredging the harbor of New York. It is impossible to avoid the feeling that the bill, even with the great improvement which has been made in the manner of making it, is still a crude and undigested makeshift, devised in a manner repugnant to sound principles of legislation.

RIGHT, BUT TOO LATE.

Mayor Gaynor is now taking the position with regard to the police graft scandal that he should have taken at the outset. He advises the Corporation Counsel to co-operate fully with the aldermanic investigators. He says that the police have been grafting for forty years, and that though he has done what he could to stop it he welcomes help from all sources and desires a "thorough investigation, so that we may find out all dishonesty in the Police Department and have the culprits removed and punished." That is what he ought to have said at first. It would not have hurt him with the public to acknowledge when the scandal arose that grafting had probably gone on in spite of all he could do, for the people understand the difficulty of preventing police corruption; and he would have been welcomed by the public for what he could do as head of the city administration in the war on the "system." If he had taken this position at the outset the Mayor might have stood with Mr. Whitman on the platform at the citizens' mass meeting Wednesday night and shared the remarkable demonstration of public confidence which the District Attorney received.

It is with shame that the city feels that its executive had to be ignored when arrangements for that mass meeting were made. He had chosen to place himself on the defensive, along with the "system." He had treated the fight on graft as an assault upon himself, and had called the investigation that is to be made an attempt to embarrass him. His attitude had strengthened the hands of the corrupt by informing the whole underworld that the power of the city administration would not be used against the grafters. The movement against the "system" that protects gambling and prostitution, and at length became so bold as to attempt to protect open assassination, has gathered such force that the Mayor is at last compelled to recognize it and to act in its true light. But he has thrown away his opportunity. He has done irreparable damage to the faith which the public felt in him.

A BLOW TO SNEAK BILLS.

The precedent which Mr. Taft has set this year of vetoing appropriation bills containing improper riders will be useful to the country. The army bill was vetoed because of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, to have any interest whatsoever in lines of transportation on any of the waters of the United States. The motive is not clear and is probably somewhat complex, reflecting the old notion that all railroads were essentially hostile to the canal, a fear that of the canal by railroad owned vessels would give them undue advantage over all other carriers, and perhaps on the part of some an impulsive and unreasoning whim to the effect that the great transportation companies are always fit subjects for baiting. Its purpose may be the laudable one of assuring untrammelled competition in inter-coastal commerce and of preventing monopoly or undue advantage, but there is grave reason for doubting both the wisdom and the justice of the proposal in question.

It has not hitherto been regarded as a penal offence for a single transportation company to own both ships and railroads, even on parallel lines. In not a few cases it is practically necessary for railroad companies to own and operate boat lines to supplement and to complete the service of their land lines. It is true that the prohibition in this bill would nominally apply only to cases in which there is or might be competition between the land and water lines in question; but in fact and practice the question of possible competition is all but impossible to determine with convincing accuracy, and there is reason to fear that in this case an attempt to apply the prohibition might have a result exactly contrary to its intent, disorganizing commerce and stifling instead of promoting competition, without affording any compensating advantages.

With the proposition that railroads should not be permitted to monopolize the traffic of the canal or to use it in such a way as to destroy competition or even to secure for themselves special advantages over competitors we are in hearty accord. But it certainly should be possible to discriminate between regulation and prohibition. To argue that railroad owned ships must be excluded altogether from the canal, because if we admitted them to it we could not subject them to effective control for the prevention of misconduct, would be a dismal and discreditable confession of impotence. The wiser, braver and more just course would seem to be to admit all shipping to the canal on equal terms, and then strictly to enforce those terms. We cannot believe that the anti-trust laws which are now in force would be found inadequate to holding the balance true between independent shipping lines and those owned by railroads.

The subject should not be dismissed without another expression of earnest disapproval of the practice of imposing "riders" upon bills, or of combining unrelated matters in a single enactment. This purports to be a bill for the administration of the Canal Zone and the regulation and control of the Panama Canal. Yet there have been injected into it extraneous matters, such as the general regulation of commerce on Long Island Sound, the Hudson River and the Great Lakes, the admission of foreign built ships to American registry and the free importation of shipbuilding material. These propositions may be praiseworthy, though there is by no means general agreement to that effect. But, good or bad, they have no more place in the Panama Canal bill than rules for the Presidential succession would.

FEDERAL SERVICE UNIONS.

It was inevitable that the question of trade unions in the federal civil service should come up sooner or later, and that it made its appearance in Congress not long after it had been dealt with vigorously in France is not surprising. Over there, it will be recalled, civil servants joined trade unions with the cheerful avowal that they meant, through the paralyzing influence of a universal strike, to make the national government subsidiary to the unions. In that they did not succeed in France, or in Great Britain, where an effort in the same direction was made. That such a thing should be undertaken here ought to seem extravagant and absurd, yet it is impossible to ignore the fact that threats to that effect have been made; and that, menace, slight though it may really be, was undoubtedly in the minds of many Senators when they dealt with the subject.

The House in its draft of the Post-office appropriation bill provided that employees of that department might freely join organizations having for their object improvement in conditions of labor or compensation. That was surely going as far as was proper in that direction, and many will think that it was too far, inasmuch as it would permit postal employees to form organizations for the express purpose of bringing pressure to bear upon Congress to increase their salaries, and the effect on the service might be injurious. In one respect it surely went too far,

in that it permitted postal employees to join organizations in which they might be compelled to go on strike against the government, even in a sympathetic strike in which they themselves had no direct interest. For example, every postal clerk and letter carrier, — the postal might be called out on strike in order to help to compel some employer to dismiss from his service a non-union bricklayer. The Senate therefore did well in adding the proviso that none should join any organization which "imposes an obligation or duty to strike" or to assist in a strike against the "United States."

It must be obvious to every intelligent citizen that in its relationships of responsibility and duty to the whole nation the United States government is radically differentiated from all other employers of labor in this country, and that it cannot recognize the practice of striking as legitimate in its service, still less the involving of its service in the disputes and disturbances of other industries. Moreover, the government, in its civil service laws has established a system of life tenure on good behavior for the vast majority of its employees—a circumstance which lessens the need of trade organizations for the employees' benefit, and which certainly should impel the employees to exercise a higher degree of loyalty to their employer. The right of federal employees to form mutual benefit organizations is conceded. The propriety of their uniting with organizations comprising other and private industries and commonly resorting to strikes, and even sympathetic strikes, as means of enforcing demands is generally denied. It would be absurd for them to join organizations whose purpose is to coerce the government by paralyzing its functions of service to the people.

CRUELTY TO A VETERAN.

We really think that our neighbor "The Evening Post" is deserving of grave rebuke for its treatment of the venerable ex-Senator Edmunds. Mr. Edmunds is eighty-four years old. He is the author of the greater part of the anti-trust law. He is an institution. He was entitled to protection from ribaldry or vituperation. It is not fitting to push such a distinguished old man in among the miscellaneous crowd of the Annapolis Club. He was entitled to pursue the even tenor of his way without having to dodge noisy horns or being booed on the street as the companion of malefactors.

Yet "The Evening Post" which has long possessed admiration for Mr. Edmunds, in that spirit of reckless sensationalism which we are sorry to say pervades some newspapers, dragged this venerable man from his well-earned retirement to say that he did not approve of Mr. Roosevelt's plans to amend the Sherman law and would support Mr. Taft. It quoted him as saying:

Had the earlier Presidents—Cleveland, McKinley and Roosevelt—been as active as Taft has been in enforcement of the anti-trust law of 1890 many of our most iniquitous monopolies would never have been born. To put the execution of the Sherman law again into the hands of a gentleman who did not, when he had the opportunity, obey that command, would result, in my opinion, in the law falling into a state of respect of another subject, once called "innocuous desuetude." If the people wish for that, they will vote for the third term candidate. I cannot conceive of a situation that might arise in which Mr. Roosevelt would do otherwise than do his duty as President.

It is quite logical for the Bull Moores to refuse to unite with the Republicans in nominating judges. Bull Moore candidates for the bench must be those who are quite willing to be recalled at any time or to have their decisions thrown into the waste paper basket.

Who's "satisfying" himself now? Russia refuses to let China subdue a rebellious movement in one of China's own provinces, on the ground that it would interfere with Russia's special interests there. That is apparently a diplomatic euphemism for saying that Russia is specially interested in having the rebellion succeed.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

THE STANDING COMPLAINT. [The new double-deck car provided seats for 30 passengers. Its capacity is 712.] Ob, say! On Broadway, did you see it to-day? That double-deck car that is painted so gay? It's great, past debate, for it's quite up to date. And is ready and willing to seat eighty-eight. How grand, not to stand, nor to hear the demand. Move forward—while packed till you can't move a hand! Hold! See!—Can it bel—it now dawns upon me That its "seats" and "capacity" do not agree. Some score, as of yore, must still crowd on the floor. Since it's able to carry some eighty-three more! Perhaps those old straps, or the climax it caps. And late comers sit in the early ones' laps! GEO. B. MOREWOOD.

OUR GEORGIAN RELICS.

The trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art have set a good example in purchasing the mantels, paneling and interior fittings of two American rooms of the late Georgian period which were part of a house near Haverhill, Mass., believed to have been designed by Samuel McIntyre, the Colonial architect of Salem. An earlier Colonial room from Long Island is already in the museum, and the additions will make an appropriate setting for the later Georgian furniture now in the collections. But interesting as the acquisition is for this purpose, it may have an even greater value if it stimulates interest in the preservation of the remains of Georgian architecture which are so richly scattered through the older sections of the country. Not that old houses have not been valued here. A great many of them have been reverently kept, especially if they had an historic interest. Architects also have taken great interest in the study of the Georgian buildings, and a glance at any architectural magazine will discover sketches of the details of old Colonial churches and houses. Yet year after year hundreds of buildings containing fine mantels, columns and panelings are sent to the lumber pile,

when a little care, with almost no money, could rescue them. Even about New York, for all its transformation, are to be found excellent specimens of late Georgian and early classic revival interiors, which must soon give way to the pressure of rebuilding. These ought to be watched and saved. They can be secured from the wreckers at trifling cost, compared to their future interest and value, when the buildings of that period have disappeared, as, with rare exceptions, they must inevitably do. The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences might wisely keep an eye on the few remaining specimens of the Dutch homestead in the outskirts of that borough, and save what is worth saving of them in the hour of their demolition.

These remains of our early art, which has set its mark deeply on our later building, are often of great merit. And though they lack the splendor of the old Italian and French interior work for which our collectors and museums are so eager, they are far more American in spirit, and are of historic importance. They are as well worth preserving as the furniture they contained, and the collection of that has become a passion sufficient to support a whole line of dealers in imitation Colonial tables and chairs. The small museums and historical societies of New England and the Middle States, and also the South, have in this field an attractive opportunity, and it is to be hoped that they will take note of these Georgian rooms at the Metropolitan and keep their eyes open to rescue the good pieces of interior work which may exist in their neighborhoods. Even when they cannot obtain entire rooms from the grand houses of Colonial days, they can often find charming doorways, fine mantelpieces and carvings already well worthy to occupy museum space and sure to be more highly valued hereafter.

"Take care of the raids and the dollars will take care of you"—Police reading of an old proverb.

Mayor Gaynor now says there has been deep seated grafting in the Police Department for forty years, but that he has been working to do away with it, and has "to a very great extent succeeded." With the latest return of some \$65,000 of graft going to one Belmont after this great reform, the graft in the old, palmy days must have been such as to arouse the envy of a Czar.

Hearst has been the ally of everybody else. It is Roosevelt's turn.

Why, this isn't a third term proposition, is it? It will be. It will be the birth of a nation—Bull Moose Leader Hotchkiss.

Then the present Bull Moose campaign and platform are not directed toward the government of the United States of America, of which Mr. Roosevelt was twice President? That accounts for some of the programme, which, indeed, seems better suited to the United States of Bedlam.

Everybody else is a liar.

I quite agree with much which Miss Mabel Boardman says concerning President Taft. I have never criticised his administration, and have no wish to do so now. Nevertheless, I claim the right as an individual to set as a delegate in a convention whose platform embodies the measures for which I have worked for many years—Miss Jane Adams.

Miss Adams is running into grave danger. Not to criticize Mr. Taft, but merely to support Mr. Roosevelt because he has put social settlement ideas into his platform, is to be only half-hearted in the cause. No true follower of the Bull Moose falls in this respect. The foundation of his movement is a desire to defeat Mr. Taft.

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ITALY'S NORTH AND SOUTH

A Native Protests Against Indiscriminate Use of "Italian."

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I notice in an account of an attack upon a young woman you state that a man from Genoa, Italy, slashed her face. When a crime is committed please state the facts as they are. "Italian" covers many sections, and as a matter of fact the parties in this affair are from Palermo, and not from Genoa. The Genoese do not care to be advertised in the papers in this way. Genoa is northern Italy, and Palermo is southern. If your Italians in this country, or Italian-Americans, were from the north of Italy you would not have any cases of that nature. ANTHONY CUNEO. The Bronx, Aug. 14, 1912.

AN APPEAL FOR RELIEF.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: It seems incredible that Congress is going to attempt to remove the tariff on cattle and meats. The persistent statements that high prices must continue because not enough cattle is raised in this country to supply the demand surely warrant this practical action. The Canadian Northwest would send us cattle quick enough but for the outrageous duty that amounts to prohibition, and, therefore, produces no revenue to our government. The people want immediate relief, not inspections and commissions to inquire into causes. They cannot be fooled all the time. Protection to the Beef Trust is not popular. WILLIAM R. MATTISON. Montclair, N. J., Aug. 12, 1912.

AN APPRECIATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In my distant mountain camp I have been going through a file of papers, I find in all my reading of about eight different papers, especially cutting out all survey and comment concerning the Roosevelt case, that no one has so touched the heart of things as it is touched in The Tribune editorial of July 25, where you speak of the power that makes and unmake Gaynor and Waldo. That's the crux. H. B. L. Haledale, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1912.

sophic anarchy is not unrepresented, for during the present session of the national assembly a petition was presented by a group in Shanghai asking that an island in the mouth of the Yangtze be set aside as the home of an anarchist colony.

"Sorry, Bill, I can't come to the theatre to-night. Now, don't look so cross—you ain't cross, really, are you, Bill?" "No, I ain't exactly cross. Liz, but still it is a bit aggravating for a chap to find he's washed his face and hands for nothing, ain't it?"—The Bits.

The swarms of men and boys at the subway exits near the Grand Central terminal who offer their services as porters make progress almost impossible for a person who carries a bag. One man who had run the gamut and retained his grip said: "Four of these men, persistent in their efforts to lessen our burdens, had put moist hands on mine, which held a pyjama bag, and I was not yet through the line. When the fifth made a grab I stopped and asked: 'Do I look strong enough to carry this little thing?' The man grinned, showing a set of teeth which but for his complexion would have given him membership in the Moosevelt party, and said: 'Sure, but, but, gets don't carry bags.' Then another porter said, 'Some does,' and I joined in the laugh, which the advent of new victims cut short."

"Is your daughter going to practice on the piano this afternoon?" "Yes, I think so. Another porter said, 'Well, then, I'd like to borrow your lawn mower. I've got to cut the grass some time, anyway.'—Judge.

KING SOL ALL OUR OWN

Some Comforting Reflections When City Pavements Are Scorching.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: King Sol blazing on high at midnoon, when the city walls and pavements seem almost scorching and the air almost like that from a furnace, is not particularly an interesting or attractive sky-object—that is, to the vast majority of us. At such a time, during the reign of dog days King Sol does not at all seem like King Sol of winter, and not at all like King Sol of spring or autumn. Indeed, when he is apparently "blotted," King Sol seems most like some infernal demon, glaring upon wretched and wilted humanity with an untypical and deadly-dealing eye, and possessing to other purpose than to torture and make miserable many well meaning men and women.

During some particularly insufferable days, when death and prostration occur on all sides, and the city has almost become a furnace, there are very few of its suffering citizens still chained to daily work and labor who will be willing to agree with the poet Wordsworth that "The sun-shine is a glorious birth."

Nevertheless, under normal solar conditions, King Sol is both very attractive and very interesting, for not only is he indeed a "glorious birth" when spring is in the air, but he is also our own solar sun—one small sun among millions of other suns, it is true—yet more than a million times larger in volume than is our tiny planet-home. Moreover, the weight of our solar king approximates 333,000 times the weight of our earth. Yet King Sol's density or solidity is only about one-quarter that of our world, his density being a trifle more than that of the planet Jupiter. King Sol's gravity, however, owing to his enormous vaster mass, is nearly twenty-eight times the gravity possessed by our earth. Or, in other words, a terrestrial weight of one ton would become on the surface of King Sol a solar weight of about twenty-eight tons.

CHARLES NEVER HOLMES

Boston, Aug. 14, 1912.

SEES QUESTION IN ETHICS

Correspondent Objects to Government Reimbursing Lorimer.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: By what rule in ethics, by what natural, legal or any other kind of right, is a man against whom it has been absolutely proved that his temporarily occupied seat in the United States Senate was his only because he got it illegally—by what imaginable right can that Senate proceed to pay that man \$25,000, or any other sum of money, out of the public exchequer for expenses which he declares himself put to in striving to retain that seat to which he never was in any degree entitled?

Should a burglar caught burgling be helped to money for his own defence, even by those whose sworn official duty it is to honestly administer the public funds under their control?

Should the United States Senate be permitted to indulge in any piece of obvious rascality?

ALFRED LAURENS BRENNAN. New York, Aug. 13, 1912.

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People and Social Incidents

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. Walter G. Oakman has joined Mr. Oakman and Miss Katherine Oakman at the Profile House, Profile, N. H.

Mrs. H. Brumhall Gilbert and her daughter, Miss Lilla B. Gilbert, who is to be married on November 21 to Howard P. Renshaw, will sail for Europe on September 5 to spend a few weeks abroad.

Mrs. Rutherford Stuyvesant, who arrives from Europe recently, will spend the remainder of the summer at her country place, Tranquillity Farm, Alamy, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Benjamin have gone to Southampton, Long Island, from Newport.

Elliot Tuckerman has returned to the city from Stockbridge, where he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate.

Among those due to arrive in New York to-day on the Mauretania are Mr. and Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Colonel Robert M. Thompson, Theodore Roosevelt Peil and Mrs. Ames R. Finch.

Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan has returned to Highland Falls from Watch Hill, R. I.

Mrs. Ramsey Turnbull and the Misses Turnbull will go to Barnardville, N. J., from Greenwich, Conn., early next month.

Mr. and Mrs. James Gore King are at their country place at Shippin Point, Conn.

S. R. Barton Willing, brother of Mrs. Ava Willing Astor, sailed for Europe yesterday on board the America.

Mrs. William Metcalf Bliss went to the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, yesterday to spend the remainder of the summer.

Mrs. and Mrs. Philip Rhineholder will go to Briarcliff, N. Y., from Spring Lake, N. J., at the end of next month.

AT NEWPORT.

Newport, Aug. 15.—Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's entertainment at Newport Beach on the evening of August 13 promises to be a novel affair. Originally Mrs. Belmont engaged only the dancing pavilion for a dance that she had planned for her guests. Now she has decided to rent for the evening some of the other beach attractions, including the merry-go-round. She has arranged for special floral decorations in the dance hall and other buildings, and it is likely that her guests will dine at the beach restaurant.

Proceeding the tableaux at the Casino this evening Mrs. Andrew McKinley, of New York, gave a dinner for sixty at her cottage on Narragansett avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. B. Pratt, of Idaho, entertained a dinner party at Berger's, and Mrs. John Sanford gave a dinner at Pinard cottage No. 5 in honor of Senator George Peabody Wetmore and the Misses Wetmore. Mrs. Stuart Duncan and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly were also dinner entertainers this evening. All their guests later went to the Casino.

Miss Anna Sands was a luncheon hostess at her cottage to-day.

Mrs. Barger Walcott entertained at luncheon to-day.

Mrs. Clarence Peil gave a bridge party at Beach Lodge this afternoon.

Ex-Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtis James gave a yachting dinner to-night aboard the Aloha. The table was decorated with flowers, and in the center stood a model of the yacht under full sail. Mr. and Mrs. James will give a dinner at their summer home on Saturday night for Mr. and Mrs. William Cary Sanger.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones will give a dinner, followed by dancing, to-morrow at Sherwood. She has also arranged for dinner parties Saturday and Monday evenings.

Mrs. Crake Blidde has issued cards for a dinner next Thursday evening, when she will take her guests to Mrs. R. T. Wilson's ball.

Mrs. Huntington Wilson will give a dinner on Saturday night.

The summer residents did not take much interest in the King's Cup race to-day, only a few going out to see the contest. There was a marked absence of women.

Registered at the Casino to-day were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. B. Pratt, of Idaho; Mr. C. Inman, of New York; Sheldon Whitehouse, visiting Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt; George M. Woolsey, of New York; guest of Mrs. French Vanderbilt; Meredith Hare, of New York; visiting Henry Clews; Miss Stewart, of New York; visiting Mrs. R. Livingston Beckman, and Miss F. Sanford, of Derby, Conn., a guest at Jamestown.

Mrs. J. J. Mason will return to Newport

E. A. ABBEY LEFT \$146,202

Tax Appraiser Reports Upon Artist's Estate.

The net estate of Edwin Austin Abbey, the distinguished American painter, who died in London on August 1, 1911, amounted to \$146,202 according to the valuation placed on it by Joseph I. Berry, state transfer tax appraiser, whose report was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The gross estate was valued at \$146,202. Mrs. Mary Gertrude Abbey, wife of the artist, was made the sole beneficiary under his will. It was said at the time his will was filed last November that the widow would carry out the provisions made in it. In case Mrs. Abbey died before her husband, Mr. Abbey had provided a fund from the residue of his estate with which pictures were to be bought for the Corcoran Art Gallery, in Washington, and the paintings were to be the property of the United States. He also left some of his own works to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Boston Art Museum and the National Gallery of British Art in London.

To the Royal Academy, on the same contingency, Mr. Abbey left his home, Chelsea Lodge, in Tite street, London, and also his library. He stipulated that the property be known as Abbey House and that it be for the use of the president of the academy. He set aside a fund of \$20,000 for the upkeep of Chelsea Lodge.

The appraisal of the estate of Mr. Abbey included an item of \$80,000 due the estate from the State of Pennsylvania for paintings in the state Capitol in Harrisburg. The paintings were delivered subsequent to the death of the artist. Mr. Abbey had stocks and bonds valued at \$56,712 and \$48,84 in cash.

Mrs. Abbey made affidavit that at the time of her husband's death he had contracted for the reconstruction of a house at Woodstock, England, and that there was due the estate from those about \$20,000. The artist conducted his financial transactions through the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. On August 5, 1912, he opened a joint account with the firm in which his wife was his partner. At the time the joint account was opened Mr. Abbey had securities valued at \$20,000, and at the time of his death his individual share in the account was \$20,000. The income from the joint account was expended jointly.

MAY LAND EVEN IF ILL

Wife and Children of Naturalized Syrian Admitted.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The wife and two children of Thomas Risk, a naturalized Syrian of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who had been refused steamship passage from Marseille to the United States because they were suspected of having trachoma, got permission from Secretary Nagel to-day to enter this country for hospital treatment.

This case is intimately connected with Secretary Nagel's recent ruling that the citizenship of a naturalized alien confers citizenship on all his minor children. A strict interpretation of that ruling would admit the wife and children as American citizens, even though they had American blood. The Secretary has not yet determined whether the decision applies to this class of immigrants.

FUNERAL OF DR. FURNESS

Last Rites Over Noted Shakespearean Scholar. To Be Held To-day.

Philadelphia, Aug. 15.—The funeral of Dr. Horace Howard Furness, the noted Shakespearean scholar, who died Tuesday night, will be held from his home in Wallingford, Penn., near here, to-morrow morning at 11:30 o'clock. The services will be simple and the interment private.

Many messages of sympathy have been received by Dr. Furness's family from all parts of this country and from Europe.

MISS COLBY UNDER KNIFE

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Stockbridge, Mass., Aug. 15.—Miss Katharine Colby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge Colby, of New York, who has been in Stockbridge with Mrs. Colby, was taken to a Pittsfield hospital last night, and was operated on for appendicitis this morning by New York surgeons. She stood the shock well.

AS MEASURED BY DOLLARS.

From The Charleston News and Courier.